GOLD THE POOR MAN'S MONEY. Mistory Proves the Workingman Prospers

Under Gold-He Needs the Best. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sin: You say "silver is the poor man's money—the working-man's money?" I asked of my Democratic friend, who, largely through mistaken party loyalty, was leaning to Bryan and "free sliver," "Well, I have voted the Democratic ticket as often as you have, but I can't agree with you. History shows that the contrary is the truth; gold is the wage enriers' friend, his best ally; sliver his Worst enemy."

"That is a surprising statement," my friend exclaimed. "I never saw any gold in the hands of the workingman-among the poor. How do you fit that fact with your assertion?"

"That is a fair question-one that has served to create this very prejudice against gold, but, like many other prejudices, it does not bear the light of reason, of full discussion. You say, now, the poor man, the wage earner, never sees gold, and that therefore it cannot be of any use to him. But have you ever considered that every dollar that new comes into the hands of the workingman-yes, every cent-is practically a gold dollar, practically a gold cent? Why? Because the Government of the United States, the Treasury, stands back of every one of those

the Treasury, stands back of every one of those dollars, every one of those copper cents, with gold ready for reaemption purposes.

"In other words, my friend, the silver dollar you hold in your hand is worth as melted bullion about 33 cents. Where does the remaining 47 cents' worth of purchasing power come from 7 From the gold in the Treasury vanits. How much is the copper in a cent worth, how much the nickel in a 5-cent piece, the silver in a dime, in a quarter, in a half dollar? Not one of these coles stands on its own intrinsic value. Every one of them, in their power of purchase, is now a gold coin—is as good as gold—is gold. The gold and silver coin does not circulate extensively among the people, largely because of inconvenience and also because of a Government policy of substituting for the coin the notes that stand for it; this policy grew out of the issue of greenbacks and the issue of silver notes by the Treasury. If gold has disappeared from common circulation it is chiefly due to the practice forced by political pressure upon the Government of issuing great batches of paper money, for the redemption of which the Treasury has been compelled to keep hugs gold reserves and the banks gold funds to meet emergencies."

"But won't the free coinage of silver at 18 to 1 remedy this?"

"Free coinage of silver will compel the United States Treasury to announce that it is unable to

the banks gold funds to meet emergencies."

"But won't the free coinage of silver at 18 to 1 remedy this?"

"Free coinage of silver will compel the United States Treasury to announce that it is unable to keep its eliver and notes as good as gold redeemable in gold. The silver dollar will then fail to its bullion value, 53 cents, the minor or subsidiary coins in proportion. The fixed wages of the workingman will, perhaps, remain the same in name, if the employer survives the business shock, but in the power of purchase the wages will be cut in haif."

"But wouldn't free coinage release the gold from the Treasury and banks among the people?" my friend inquired.

"No. The gold will be released, but it will be released for export. The gold dollar will go where it will bring its true buillon value; it is clearly impossible to circulate a dollar worth 100 cents, gold, with a dollar worth 53 cents, in unlimited quantities. They remain side by side now in our coinage because the silver dollar, the less valuable one in builton, is limited in quantity. The increase of the supply, through the silver act of 1800, drove our millions of gold and brought on the bank of 1820. What would an act of the same kind, a free coinage act, do? Drive all gold out of the currency."

"How would that affect the poor man?"

"The poor man's money-bes wages and his savings—would be worth their silver value, one-haif their present gold value. It is hard to see how silver, under those conditions, would be the poor man's friend."

"But would not the silver dollar advance to the salue of the present gold value. It is hard to see how silver, under those conditions, would be the poor man's friend."

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"The Treasury has pent for silver in eighteen years over \$400,000,000, and the price of silver has sisadily failen. The renson is, the supply increased to meet the demand, and the supply

where it will bring its true builton value; it is clearly impossible to circulate a dollar worth 100 cents, gold, with a dollar worth 30 cents, in 100 cents, gold, with a dollar worth 30 cents, in now in our coinage because the silver dollar, the less valuable one in hullion, is limited in ours. It is not a manual to the same of the supply, through the silver dollar, the less valuable one in hullion, is limited in ours. It is not a manual to the same kind, a free coinage act, dor Drive all gold out of the earners."

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The would not the silver dollar advance to the value of the property gold value. It is hard to see how silver, under those conditions, would be not gold to be the property of the property gold value. It is hard to see how silver, under those conditions, would be the property gold value. It is hard to see how silver, under those conditions, would be the property gold value. It is hard to see how silver, under those conditions, would be the property gold value. It is hard to see how silver the property gold dollars."

"The Treasury has spent for silver in cightness of the yalue of the present gold dollars,"

"The Treasury has spent for silver in cightness where silver colonge is unlimited, the silver dollar which is kept gold at the Treasury, and the poor tran would and the supply is not yet more than sorticed. In Markon where silver colonge is unlimited, the silver dollars are supply to the yalue of the present gold dollars for his living where he is new gold to do to the silver which so the property is not yet more than evolutioned to the property of the pro

Gold Is the Standard, and Will Be. The following letter on the currency was written by the Dean of the School of Political Science of Columbia College:

My Dear Mr. Stroock; BEDSTONE, Montpeller, Vt. etallism, in the sense of the full and equa legal tender power of two metals, is an impossibility without international agreement. Nothing short of the "federation of the world" upon that subject can make it possible. In the present condition of the world, you must choose between the gold or the sliver standard. You cannot have both, We have been a gold-standard nation for more than silt a century. The act of 1573 only recorded in the statute book what had existed as a fact for nearly The act of 1573 only recorded in the forty years. The change from a gold to a silver standard now would, in my of into be one of the greatest disasters that have ever befallen this comtry. I think the first effect of it, at the ratio proposed, would be a prompt and tremendous contraction of the currency. The whole six hundred millions of gold would disappear and it would be a life. The only difference was that he did not with alver in ten years. If the Democrats or Populats win the control of the Government next November, they can pass no law until a year later. vember, they can pass no law until a year later, unless summoned to extra aeasion of Congress, and that cannot be done for five mooths. That is our foreign creditors with have from five months to a year's notice to called their debts in 2018. Before the end of that period there would not be a gold doilar left in the country, and when the silverties should take up the roins they would find themselve configuration of the circulating and months without don't, try to make up the roins they would find themselve configuration of the circulating and months without don't, try to make it by months greenfacks, pure fait money, such a change winning greenfacks, pure fait money classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit of the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit of the pild die and lower classes affer for the benefit of the connect of the whole and a debtor. With fait money, in pert or the whole of the subject to the six of the debtors. He debtor pays in chapter is no entitle for the pild of the debtor of the debtor of the debtors. He destroy the debtors he are always of the pild of the debtor of the debtor of the property he is free collasse of silver. This is a great failing.

I also object the pild and benefit and whole and the pild of the debtor of the pild of the pild of the pild of the pild of always and the debtor of the pild of the pild of always and the pild of t summoned to extra session of Congress

e accessary.

My young friend, the future of silver as money a subsidiar oin. Gold must be the standard money and gold must be the money of the scenario. world's commerce.

To my indust there is but one way for the patriot and the wherean at the next election, and that is to your the designation there is not better the best only to be the continuous times. ote the Republican floret, both for the President and the members of Congress. Very truly yours, JULY 24, Vd. J. W. Bessuss.

The Industries of Silver,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the one thousand and one delusions which af- their demands, but the magistrates of the deavoring to trig the wheels of commerce in our country is that one which classes all the silver-mine owners of the country with the Jack Cadeltes. As a matter of fact the owners of good silver mine owners of the country with the Jack Cadeltes. As a matter of fact the owners of good silver mines which are properly compend with rock drills, compressed air, steam, and electric machiners, and which are located near railroads, are making money for stockholders and contributing to the prosperity of the country by disbursing enormous sums of money in wares to miners and engineers and for machiners and supplies.

The annual consumption of silver in the United States during this year will amount to a sum \$7,000,000 in excess of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the college of the gross value of all sums found necessary to apoly the counter as but the processor restarting the city met this by putting prices. Any many who belonged to the city met this by putting prices. Any many who belonged to the city met this by putting prices. Any many who belonged to the city met this by out the counter a bit of brass worth threads and the counter a bit of brass worth threads agond the counter a bit of brass worth threads agond the counter a bit of brass worth threads agond the counter a bit of brass worth threads agond the counter a bit of brass worth threads agond the counter a bit of brass worth threads agond t flict the addle-pated marplots who are en-

the silver coined in the world fifty years ago, In 1876 refined silver cost the makers of silver and plated ware \$1,00 per ounce. At that time the best mines in the country were plodding along with antiquated machinery, and were far from lines of railways. The cost of conveying machinery and food from the East to the West was greater than the present cost of sending freight from Halifax, N. S., all rall to San Fran-cisco. Cal., thence by water to Melbourne, Australia, and by rail to Ballarat. Twenty rears ago the mining of silver was hurt by promoters who worked the foreign nvestors with false reports of the condition of mines, and who worked exclusively as stock-jobbing schemers. They cared nothing about running mines as legitimate industries. onducted by educated mining engineers familiar with the progress of inventors in the making of improved machinery for producing large quantities of metal at low cost. In 1880 he bottom dropped out of mining speculations, and the foreign and domestic investors would not invest save in gilt-edged and well-managed mines, of which there were hundreds run on business principles. Then the engineers began to equip the mines with rock drills instead of hand "jumpers" pounded with sledge hammers, steam hoists instead of rope windiasses, air exhausts, miniature railways instead of mules, and miles of light mine railway were built to run to and from the trunk and local railways which were built all over the West in the prosperous decade from 1880 to 1800. As a matter f course, the cost of producing silver was lessened, and the mine owners wisely gave the makers of silverware the benefit of the reduction in cost in order to stimulate the demand for large quantities of silver. The makers of

Financial Experience of Former Days.

in circulation. The royal edict declared these pieces to be legal tender in all cases whatever.

A mortgage for a thousand pounds could be

cleared off by a bag of counters made out of

the courts were told to tak stheir money and

begone. Of all classes the trade-men were the

greatest losers. At first, of course, they raised

old kettles. The creditors who complained to

the Government would receive clipped silver for taxes. It could not prevent the debesed cris being used in trade, for there was little or nothing to take its place. This brought to the tax office, eager to settle in had money while yet there was time, a mob that can only be duplicated now at the Brooklysh end of the bridge when the cable is out of order. "They besieged the exchequer from dawn until midnight, so that it became necessary to sall out the soldiery to preserve order."

"On the Monday following the final day of grace began the cruel agony of a few months which was destined to be succeeded by many years of prosperity." The flat money and sixteen-to-one coins of those dars were finally shut down upon and repudiated by the Government, and time was left to heal the ravages the false financial system had wrought. The alarmists of those days, the Altgeids, Tillmans, and Debese, whom we have always with us, predicted the most terrible things. One of the "boy orators" of the time we find saying: "The wealthlest and most intelligent kingsom of Europe will be reduced to the state of those barbarian communities in America, in which a mat; becught with a piece of venison."

For a time the greatest inconvenience prevailed. It was innossible to obtain genuine money. All the old colnage vanished, and the new was very slow in taking its place. The upper classes lived calefty on credit; even the richest could hardly ray their weekly bills, Manufacturers had great difficulty in getting coin to pay their workmen, and promissory notes with good signatures became the common means of paymonn. The financial coefficient was not less, with good signatures became the common means of paymonn. The financial coefficient was payment and to day, you have also day, the financial coefficients which have of 1803. The paper money continued to circulate, but its value fluctuated violently from any to day. The wealthlest and most incelligent kingstone thom is one in order to stimulate the demand for large quantities of silver. The makers of plated ware from 1875 to 1850 the large adopting the deposition of silver by electric dynamos in place of the liquid batteries dynamos silver applied to hard metals with a soldering from become obsoice. The superior batteries out of the silver hard metals with a soldering from become obsoice. The superior batteries out of the silver place of silver made it possible for makers to reduce the price of silver placed ware, so that makers of a itsensity agents and burnished corporate the price of silver made it possible for makers to reduce the price of silver made it possible for mak

unable to produce more than \$5 worth clipped half crowns! Sound Money.

New Views-Self-Interest Would Put Capi-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I have read n the newspapers several letters written by

laboring men giving their reasons for voting for free allver. The dominant thought in the minds of the writers seemed to be that the present contest between gold and silver was a contest between capital and labor. All the capitalists-goldbugs as they were pleased to call them were in favor of gold, and the laboring people were generally in favor of silver.

I admit that this classification may have some foundation in truth, but I do most emphatically deny the conclusion to which they come, that the capitalists or gold men are working for their own interests, against the interest of labor. There never has been a contest, in the whole listory of our country, when capitalists have manifested less of self-interest and more of pairfolism than in the one now carried on hetween gold and silver. They are generally trong advocates of gold, and yet the success of the silver party would give them every possible advantage over the laboring men. Capitalis's own product that lead to the work of a public man, and I have inder the impression he was President and I am will not convoluding that leading the work of the fare of all men by maxing it possible for the laborer of to-day to enjoy creature comforts and laturies beyond the reach of kings in the bad old times when the inventions of Watt, Arkwright, Stephenson, Eil Whithey, and Robt ert Fulton were in the womb of time. Yours respectfully, G. Wilffred Phancz.

davantage over the laboring men. Capitalis's advantage over the laboring men. Capitalis's own or control the gold of the country. They even own or control the silver, for the silver men save in the hands of syndicates.

Consider the power which a free silver act would give to these capitalists. The syndicates own or control the gold of the country. They old negro would say, it's the "Gord's true over own or control the silver, for the silver -..., N. C., Aug. E.

would give to these capitalists. The syndicates owning the silver mines would have it in their power to take the builton of their mines and To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: There is To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There is have 53 cents worth coined into a dollar, and an old saw to the effect that experience is to with these dollars they could pay off their help.

an old saw to the effect that experience is to some as the stern lights of a ship, serving only to illuminate the track that is past. The Populists and free silverites in this country have no past and no experience, but their prototypes in former days left a lurid track in the path of the world's history.

The wild dreams of presperity indulged in by the sixteen to-one party have been dreamed.

path of the world's history.

The wild dreams of presperity indulged in by the sixteen-to-one party have been dreamed before, and the awakening bas not been pleasant. Exactly the same financial trushies that afflict us to-day worried the good people in the days of James II. of England, and he hit most exactly the same remely, the free-collage lidea. The only difference was that he did not restrict himself to silver, but coined anything he could melt up and cast. In Macaulay's II istory of England, vel. III. p. 169, we find the following description of the 'bad times' of those days: 'Trade was at an end. Floating could be restored only by the restoration of the bread times' of the poverty of the cointry, public properly could be restored only by the restoration of private prosperity; and private prosperity; and private prosperity, ame was abourd enough to inaghe that there was a more speedy and efficiency of the prespective of the processory enough to restored only by the restored o

A Woman's Reason.

To the Borron of The Sex-Sir: I heard a man say recently that all the women were in favor of silver because they indexed they cound get sixteen silver deliars of one hundred cross each for one dollar in gold of one hundred cents. Whatever may be the belief of the leaders of the mod conventions that have recently made an exhibition of their assimity at Cheage and St. Louis, their theories are as unreasonable and miscadian, to the unintructed, as are the above supposed financial theories It seems to me the common sense view of the ques-

on is to consider the United States Government, as really is, a business firm, doing an honoracte and a breath is, a combos time, doing an nonoracle and a besiltmate brainess that is governed by the same fluential laws that govern all honorable and legislimate bisiness, and as likewise affected by the same adverse influences that affect other businesses.

The Government of the United States does not own

gold or silver buillon, but must buy it at the market value and, moreover, bear the expense of coining is. There is just as much commercial responsibility be-hind this purchase as there is behind the purchase of \$7,000,000 in excess of the gross value of all ago to its gold basis, and the people to their to its stability and integrity as is the gredit of the

senses, should be a warning of the possibilities ahead of our present free-silver cranks.

"The material wealth of England had not been seriously affected; but she was suffering severely from the defective state of the currency. In addition to the flat money of James, the country was flooded with elipped and mutilated coins. In spite of the most severe punishments, even that of death, we find that there were thousands of persons who made a business of clipping soln. "If the stamp of the Government will make a farthing's worth of brass worth a skilling's worth of silver, they said, "why is the stamp not still good to make the shilling so if it contains only tempence worth of the metal?" In other words, who is going to stop and question exactly how much below par a coin is, when every one knows it is only flat money in any case? There was only one remedy for this evil; only one way to get back to a solid basis and restore confidence: The only way to resume was to resume." Parliament fixed saturday, May 2, 1896, as the last day on which the Government would receive clipped silver for taxes. It could not prevent the debased coin being used in trade, for there was little or nothing to take its place. This brought to the ax office, cager to settle in bad money wills Bank of England to that time-bonored institution. paper of the United States Government is simply alssory notes, and if redeemable on their facvalue must represent the amount of the assets behind them. A merchant might as honorably give his L.O. U.'s after sinking his capital as the United

States have currency beyond its ability to redeem it. The United Stares Government may coin and borrow money on collateral, but it cannot make money in the sense of creating it. The Government must legit! mately acquire what it spends and if it spends more Inancial transactions of a private individual and the financial transactions of the United States Govern-ment from a moral point of view are identical in Find; dishonesty in either sooner or later brings dis

grace and disaster.

The law of supply and demand is not the creature of legislation, but is the result of natural causes with which a non paternal (lowernment has nothing to do beyond sharing in the general suffering of universal disaster. In the large liberty of these United States each man has the right within the moral and civi law to do what he wills with his own, and must bear the responsibility of his mistakes and errors. Overproduction, speculation, bad investments, drought, deluge, and fire are some of the causes of loss and bankrippey. But where upon sorth is the Govern-ment that can be held responsible for these fortuities? in the paternal forms of Government we sengreater would destroy they first make mad, and let us hepe this is the beginning of the destruction of the luno-fanatics, who in the spirit of the petroleuses of Paris during the war of 1870 are brandishing their incendiary torches and following the cry of those who are rushing on to ruin and disaster. Shall the political, nar, partially descendants of Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, who stood fast when civil war rended our country. Join themselves to the disreputable herd of Altgeld, Nost, Watson, Bryan & conor and repudiation f Let us have faith that the "pain people," as Abraham Lincoln fendly called them, will arise in their dignity and wrath and over-whelm with a right cous defeat these ignorant and be-

Great is the power of knowledge, which reared slowly and folifolly the splendid edifice of our first ernment, but greater is the power of combined igno-rance, which would destroy in a moment, as "the fool that fired the Ethesian dome," the fair fabric of this American republic. M. L. Liv. 144 Columna Histories, Brookers, July 28.

More News from the West.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: We are receiving from time to time from our correspondents in the West encouraging statements regarding the issue of the present canvass which, as you have justly remarked, is to be simply a contest between honesty and dishonesty. A few days since a prominent citizen of ties Moines, Ia., wrote us, at the close of a cut, his observations since that event lead him to be they that Mckinney will be elected by an over-whollining majority.

We received this morning a similar letter from a most hisbly valued corr spondent in the western justical of the same State, which we enclose. Our friend has "scellent opportunity to understand the general feeling in his State. Gilman, Son & Co. New York, July 21.

"We are in no wise absented over the outcome of the

To the Europe of Lin Sch-Sir, I am no politician, not even a "Woman's Rights" women, but

hen things come to this something should be done. While travelling through the mountains of North Carolina some weeks ago, I stopped at a small, well-known lov n or several days. Of course, I was well treated, the hospitality of North Carolina is proverblat, and in a short time I had meter-ry man, woman and child at the simul hotel where I stopped

Among my acquaintances was one of the leading men of the county, about 40 years old, spoken of as "well off" (\$15,900 or \$20,000), takes several newsweight (\$15,000 or \$20,000, takes several newspapers and is consulied mone every question that against the little town, from politics to coar thanting. During a conversation with Jim, Isaid: "How are politics in this rart of the country, and how do you s'and in regard to the memory question." He titled his chair, since his hands in his powers and said in a satisfied way. "Oh, I am a free-tiver man, 150 of its my matte. We are all silver men up this way." I said I had never understeed the money question and asked binate exclain it me. way. I said I had never understood the money question and asked bindto exclain it in me. "Well to tell the truin, I don't understand it ma-self. I know silver will be feed and that's about all." "Birkan-Bryan-who is be?" "The Nebruske feelow."
"The Nebruske feelow."
"The Nebruske feelow."

"Woll, well: that's the second President we've had

Revise All Scales.

To tun forton or Tun Sex-Sir; The Democrats at Chicago have made only on- mistake so far as lean see, and that is that they do't not go far enough. In dition to making 53 cents worth of silver a dollar a difficient to making 53 sents worth of silver a dollar the platform should not provide that her after two pecks make a bushot right ourses make a pound, and six thehes make a foot. Then the balance will be preserved, and the purchesing power of a siver dollar will be kept up to standard, fire, the silver dollar will be kept up to standard, fire, the silver dollar will buy as many two peck in which of wheat as the gold dollar will buy four peck business of wheat as the gold dollar power of sixteen onnee pecunis, and as many six their fired and standard as the gold dollar business as the gold when as the gold dollar business of sixteen onnee pecunis, and as many six their fired as the gold dollar will buy of twelve-inch first. of course we all understand that if the logs obtain marks and pass nine that hereafter own shall have the transfer and execution in the logs and every the house marked to the logs and every continue have as that the house rest of a real vary continue house from the increase of rest will real as much because from the increase of

GOLD OR SILVERY Some Advantages of a Sound Standard

and an Honest Doilar. To the Poster of the Sessie About a year ago

Mr.Cleveland sold some elgaty million of United States four ter cent, bonds to the Morgan symbolic at 167, which they re old at from 100 to 113. To mext bent issue of one hundred million four per cents was of fered to the public and largely oversus-cribed at an average of 11 big so we can arry take 1115 as being the rail value of United States four per cent bonds, which issues, though not worked payade in gold, are

which bonds, though not worked payable in gold, are taken on the busis of local bonds, while the United States carries the one hundred millions gold reserve, and stands raily to pay out the interpet or to redeem the maturing bonds in gold if demanded.

About the same time the Republic of Nexicoso d in Europe \$5.000,000 of five per cent bonds, for which they only got 63 cents on the dollar, the reguldle of Mexico being a silver country, that is, allyer in that country being on a parity with gold as a legal tender. Some people may say that the difference in precise the reguldle of Mexico has bad as settled administration for twenty years, and President ideal has just been respected years, and President thus has just been resected for a fifth term. Its annual budget snows a surplus, and the condition of the country is settled, taw and order observed, and no signs of any revolution. The difference between solling bonds at 1114 bearing 4 per cent, interest and at 63 cents bearing 5 per cent, interest is just 4845 cents on the dollar, and 1

per cent. Interest per annum for their life aguinst the bonds of a silver country.

Again, the cry is free-silver coinage for the poor;
that is that any one is to be privileged to take 53
cents of silver, old teapots or anything, and get a dollar currency, or a silver dollar without paying anything for the coinnee; that is coining silver into dollars on a basis of 10 to it or in other words an

s of gold for column jurposes shall be worth six on times as much as allver, while the market value teen times as much as abler, while the market value of silver inclus shows that one owner of nod will purchase thirty one to thirty three ourses of silver.

That simply means that the men who own silver will have the value of their owning immediately. foutfiel at the expense of the people and to their own profit

Then further, when the free sliver coinage time rives who has the silver to turn in, the rich man or se poor man? Naturally the rich man; consequently the poor man? Naturally the rich man; consequently
the only result can be to make the rich man richer
and the poor poorer.

Again, under the free-sliver programme, all existing bank deposits will not the bankers again of 47
cents on the dollar, as they will be legally cuttined to
pay out in sliver or sliver certificates.

Again, on an inflated currency experience all over
the world shows that prices for goods must go up, and
how can wages ag up in anything like the same pro-

the world shows that prices for goods must go up, and the world shows that prices for goods must go up, and how can wages to up in anything like the same proportion, if said all, while there is such a surplus of labor and such a large and constant immigration of scupie whose habits of life enable them to live on one-third the income, if not less, than can an American born cities.

HEADGEAR OF MEN OF WAR.

Some French Cartesture Thrown In. A recent issue of a French illustrated paper contains a full-page illustration showing the headdresses of various military organizations. There are sixty pictures given, and of the nations of Europe are included. Although the pletures are in the nature of caricatures, as the artist has endeavored to depict national peculiarities, they nevertheless represent faithfully what they claim to represent. So far as headdress is concerned, there is no doubt as to the accuracy of the drawings. In other respects

each nation might find points for objection.

Four American military exhibits are given. Of these the most notable is the Boston Lancer. He is represented as a slim and engaging young person, exceedingly narrow as to shoulder and erect as to bearing, with a most amazing preponderance of helmet, from which float two graceful plumes, carefully parted in the middle. t is probable that even in Boston they would capture such a creature as this and immure him in a dime museum. The artist has missed one point. He hasn't given the Hostonian any eyeglasson. But the picture labelled "General. United States," has. They are of the old fashloned "speca" order, and they rest on a nose

Milliary Flenddresses of the World, with

France and Russia explains the fact that nine Russian pictures appear in the list, a greater number than any other nation can show. On the whole, the Russians are made out to be soldierly looking fellows except for the representative of the Paulovaki Regiment, who wears of the Paulovaki Regiment, who wears as ack of undress) the mounted greandler, the Russian General, the officer of Cossacks, the palace guard, the Cossack of the Amoor make up a formidable-looking array.

Not so with the eight Prussians, A more sweet and gentle collection of warriors than these never and gentle collection of warriors than the series in the Taiping Reletion, Picture of the Great Man's Life of the Famous Earlish Finites, The instruments the Period of Chang, Chang had ing steeped out from behind the ribbon counter, the body guard is a hopeless imbeelle on the face of him, the artillery man is a schole on the face of him, the artillery man is a schole on the face of him, the artillery man is a schole on the face of him, the artillery man is a schole of the guard is a come when the ribbon cle, the Uhlan of the grand is a come when the first of the Fussian infanity of the guard is the origine who has received any consideration from grand the first of the first of the guard is the origine who has received any consideration from grand the first of the first of the guard is the origine who has received any consideration from grand the first of the first





Benefits Claimed for the New Type of Vea-sels Over Those of Wood, The firm of Arthur Sewail & Co., of which the nominee of the Chicago Convention for Vice-President is the senior member, was the pioneer firm of American shipbuilders in constructing a sailing ship of steel. Prior to the launching of the Dirigo, sailing ships had been almost uni-formly of wood, and where circumstances justi-

almost aquilline enough for the Bird of Freedom
himself. For the rest the "General, United
States," looks like that esteemed follow citizen
who bears messages of hope to the blind, lame,
and halt, through the archery of various public
cations, in form somewhat as follows:

Dean Sin: After using two bottles of your corn curs
thad my foot amputated and haven't been troubled
white consistence. Yours.

The Monttomery Grey, "Alabama Militia,
United States," is represented with a hirself
staticatifie of a singular and imposing rigidity,
and a mirrule stalagm to of the bears, in order
somewhat mare than two feet high. Where the
designer of this charming bit of character work
is another cigate through a Crosses time is a other
than that is what this particular tirey is
doing in the picture. To the New York National
Guardsman the artist has done full justice,
and halt, through the artist has done full justice,
and halt, through the artist has done full justice,
and halt, through the account of the Monigomery tirey.
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are of the Monigomery tirey.
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first or literation in the head.
The Monttomery Grey, "Alabama Militia,
United States," Is represented with a hirself
a baser, one like a for, and the other two like the value to a baser of the Monigomery tirey.

Swedens hive illustration of the artisleryman of
follows with the exception of the artisle partisle of
filey. The a

nine. At its close, the percentages were fortynine and fifty-one. At present, seventy-six per
cent, of the tonnage of the world's shipping is
its steamers and twenty-four per cent, in the tonnage of the world's shipping is
its steamers and twenty-four per cent in salling ships.

The benefits claimed for steel salling ships are
first of all added durability. A steel ship will
last longer and stand hard usage better than a
wooden ship. Again, the matter of increa-ed
speed enters into the question and the addition
of steel ships to the carrying trade of the country will, it is expected, reduce the ratio of accidents, which is now unduly high, and continues
to be carapticulously higher among salling vessals than among steadships. An enormous
share of the commerce of the world is still carried on in old-fashioned wooden ships.

An Enterprising Thise

one occasion, for three long days a the great Li was engaged in dotains undignified manner an avenuing the person of "Chinese" Gordon, L. paratively young man in those days sumably a good sprinter, and it is cumstance that he probably owed his wire tion, for Cordon had sworn to ried a framely bullets on eight.

How all this came about I will endeaunt to explain briefly as follows: In the year 1850 there broke out in the sout;

of China a formidable insurrection ag less innamed Hung-tsue-Schuen of Talping. dividual declared himself to be an a from the gods sent to remove the dynasty and to occupy the three-He styled himself the "Heavenly King ered around his banners many the followers, and by a bold dash engine i portant and populous city of Neaking this place as a lase of operations he ... a systematic campaign against the ment forces, and, being uniformly v. began in 1860 to threaten Shanghai raother ports. It was at this functure that me Chinese authorities bethought them of the turning to the Europeans for all. American adventurers named Want Burgevine were come scioned by the nor of Shanghal to raise troops for the dolenes of the city. Ward's first military operation an arrack

on a point called Sung-Klang-was a factors, half his men. American and foreign sailors, being killed and the rest driven of. A second attack, however, supported by several them. sand well-drilled imperialists, resulted in the capture of the place and the conferring an Ward's forces of the bombastic fille of the "Ever Victorious Army." For a time fortune continued to smile on the imperialists' rause. Ward leading his men from victory to vi-Then suddenly the tide turned. The T pings received large reenforcements from the interior, swept all opposition before them. bottled Ward's army up in Sung-Klaug and advanced rapidly on Shanghal.

It was a critical moment, and let for the energetic interce sion of the foreign man, forces in the harbor, the town would distinct have fallen a prey to the savage that very less foe. In a descente conflict on Andrés, 1800, outside the city walls, the Tathilyses', ferred a first defeat. On the following due for were routed with verse carrage. ferred a first defeat. On the following do they were routed with great carnage and driven here to Soochow, their starting point.

The aggressiveness of the robels was in: temperarily curied, however. I've varalate the 'Heavenly King' made a freshold on Shanghai, only to be defeated one may in September of the same year, in the lear of the campaign, the indefailable Warn more crived his death wound and the sammaid of the imperial army devolved upon its would be sides this was caught plundering the linear Treasury at Shanghai, Accordingly. since this was caught numbering the thinger Treasury at Shanghei. Accordingly, a Jan-uary, 1866, he received his walking majors and the Chinese Government made a formal application to the English for the loan of an experienced officer from the ranks of her Majesty's army. And thus it on a for the that Charles Gordon, an officer of the fluor Engineers, received the appearament as com-mander of the imperial forces in the campaign against the Taipings. against the Taipings.

The strong personality of this remarks is man is familiar to the general reader, wen bining as it did the practical so modern Anglo-Saxon with the diproper, but stood nomined of Li Hung Chang, tiover province, who accompanie

proper, but stood nominally under of Li Hung Chang, Governor-dor Li Hung Chang, Governor-dor Li Hung Chang, Governor-dor province, who accompanied the arreported in the proper and the story of the fortified town of Interest of his first success of importance vature of the fortified town of Interest and the case of the fortified town of Interest and the case of the fortified town of Interest and the case of the fortified town of Interest and the case of the c

they already had be capitated belief the order. Tears of polynamicyes, but they soon gave cyes, but they some ray and an outbreak of visibles and an outbreak of visibles and and an outbreak of visibles and an outbreak of visibles are seen to be a compared from his treat in ear rushed from his treat in ear is said, get wind of his doubles, and being the of featureing his pursuer through tents in the grand receive and the army surples and the army surples department. The pursue department. The pursue department. The pursue has way or the other for a done way or the other for a done way or the other for a way or the other for and the outpril, but to ne avail 1 sight and did not emerge frountil, through the offers fields, the frate Englishman somewhat appeared. Gentlesty and persuasion in the or feeling and it case entreaty and persuasion in Engeror to induce him to

formity of wood, and where circumstances justified the building of a vessel of steel, it was equipped with machinery. But improved processes have made cheaper and easier each year the use of steel in sniphnidding.

There are, in all the world, 50,000 sailling ships, exclusive of pleasure heats and small river craft. The number of wooden sailing ships is about double the number of steamers, and about one fly the English flag 12,200. Next inorder come and six of the case when it was applicable to be subjected by the English flag 12,200. Next inorder come fly the English flag 12,200. Next inorder come flow and the subjected by the subjects of the world's shipping was in steamers and niety-eight per cent in sailing ships. In a 1840, the percentages were fourteen and eightysis. In 1860, before the beginning of the American civil war, they were thirty-one and sixty.